WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1824. [NO. 230.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of *Packets* between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stone & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia and its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent and advantage to the owners; the consumption being, at present, about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will, no doubt, be soon far greater.

JAMES PATTON, jr.
Commission Merchant, No. 23 north Front Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 1, 1824. it'34r.

New supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.
Concord, Sept. 1824. t48

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Store-House at Mocksville,
TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected. *Mocksville* is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.
Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '09

House and Sign Painting, &c.

GEORGE W. GRIMES informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to execute all kinds of House, Sign, Coach, Windsor Chair, and Ornamental *Painting*, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. Gentlemen having work to do within 50 or 60 miles of Salisbury, can engage the subscriber's services on very short notice.

The subscriber takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all those who have generously extended their favors to him; and by his faithfulness and industry, in future, hopes still to merit their friendship and patronage.
Salisbury, July 5, 1824. '14

N. B. The subscriber will keep on hand, for sale, all manner of *paints* and colors, prepared for the accommodation of those who may wish to do small jobs of painting, but who may not have the paints, or experience to prepare them.

Notice.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by the late William Parkes of Cabarrus county, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 20th day of November next, a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty two acres, situated in said county, and adjoining the lands of Gen. Paul Barringer, Mrs. Sally Phifer, and others; also two likely negroes, one a boy aged twenty-five, and the other a girl aged eighteen years. The land is of the most valuable quality of the Cabarrus Black Jacks. The negroes will be sold for cash. One fourth of the purchase money of the land will be required, the balance in a note or notes negotiable and payable at the Salisbury Branch of the State Bank of North Carolina.

The Sale to take place on the premises, at twelve precisely.

WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*
Oct. 26, 1824. 4t'32

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 07

Medical College
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures in this College will commence in Charleston, on the *second Monday* in November next, and continue five months—The Professors are—

John Edwards Holbrook, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, and the diseases of Women and Infants.

James Ramsey, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

Henry R. Frost, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Stephen Elliott, L. L. D. Professor of Natural History and Botany.

THOMAS G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
Aug. 30, 1824. it30

Auction & Commission Store,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE subscribers are constantly receiving supplies of

Groceries, Dry Goods, and Cuttlery,

which are bought with cash, at auction, in Charleston, New-York and Boston. The following articles are now in store, which they offer for sale at reduced prices:

3 pipes superior Cogniac Brandy
5 Hhds. and 15 bbls. N. E. Rum
72 do. Surrinam Molasses
14 do prime Sugar
65 bags of Coffee
20 do. Pepper
5 do. Pimento
15 bbls. Country Gin
5 do. Copperas
34 do. Loaf Sugar
35 do. Brown Sugar
7 qr. casks Sweet Wine
10 boxes Madeira and Sherry Wine
10 casks Cheese
2 do. Sad Irons
150 boxes and half boxes, 8 by 10 window glass
50 do. do. 10 by 12 do.
23 do. Tumblers and Decanters
25 do. Fayetteville Mould Candles
10 do. Bun Soap
2 do. Club Axes
5 do. Mustard
6 do. Whittimore Cotton Cards
10 tons American and Swedes Iron

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods and Cuttlery. WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, Oct. 13. 4it32

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 16th of November, (it being the week of Rowan county court) will commence the sale of the personal property of the late Charles Biles, deceased, at his late dwelling in the town of Salisbury; among which are the following articles:

Three new Gigs, completely finished;
12 or 14 do. not completely finished;

A great variety of materials, in that line of business;

Also, the tools belonging to the shop, and necessary for carrying on the Gig-making;

A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are a number of first rate Beds with entirely new Bedding; and numerous other articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place, will be hired out for the term of one year, the *negroes* belonging to said estate; among them is a very valuable *Blacksmith.*

At the same time, will be rented, for 1 year, two Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury; one of them is the late dwelling of the deceased, to which is attached a Gig-maker's shop, well calculated for that or any other branch of mechanical business.

Conditions of sale, hire, and rent, will be made known on the days of sale.

SAML. LEMLY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALXR. BOYD, }
Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1824. 5t31

Sale.

ON Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December next, will be sold at the plantation of William C. Love, seven miles east from Salisbury, on the Yadkin river, whereon Smith Blair dec'd. died.....between

50 and 60,000 pounds of Seed Cotton;
4 or 5,000 bushels of Corn;
6 or 7,000 pounds of prime corn fed Pork

the stock of Hogs, which is equal, if not superior, to any in the county; Horses, Cattle, Wagons, and sundry other property belonging to the estate of Smith Blair, dec'd....at a credit of *twelve months;* bonds and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them; and those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to make payment, as the executors are determined to settle the estate at as early a period as practicable.

JAMES SMITH, } *Executors.*
EZRA ALLEMONG, }
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1824. 9it36

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.
October 18, 1824. 28

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.
Concord, Cabarrus county, } 27
N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. }

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: You will please to indulge me in making some remarks on the presidential question. It is true that our sentiments on this subject differ, yet one design of a news-paper is, to communicate to the public the political opinions of different individuals, in order that the people may adopt such as they prefer. I have understood, also, that your paper is open for essays that, in decent style, discuss the claims and qualifications of any candidate.

In the remarks that I may make, I will take the liberty of noticing those made by others; in doing which, I will not use more invective than was used by those to whom I reply.

I will first make some remarks on the subject of the caucus, concerning which, so much has been said. On this, as on some other subjects, "many words have already darkened counsel." It has been much abused—many opprobrious names have been attached to it by its enemies; but, it appears to me, that they have sedulously obscured its real nature and design.

The true statement of facts, is simply this. A number of the members of Congress, or of the Legislature met, and, by vote, ascertained which of the candidates they preferred, and told their constituents the result, giving it as their opinion that such a person ought to be elected. In all this, they simply gave their advice. To this opinion, we attach just what importance we please. Let me now ask, where is the *dictation?* Could I see it, I would boldly hold up both hands against it.

It has been said that the electors on what is called the caucus ticket, "were nominated by a nocturnal conclave at Raleigh last winter." Pray tell me where, when, and by whom were those nominated, that are on what is called the "people's ticket?" If one is a caucus ticket, the other must also be a caucus ticket, for they were similarly formed, except that one was supported by a greater number of the Legislature than the other was.

But it may be replied that some on the people's ticket, as Mr. Stokes, and perhaps others, were requested by respectable friends to appear on that ticket. And who were their respectable friends? Why, of course, they were the friends of that particular caucus. And was not this precisely the case with the other caucus? Show me that it was not. And tell me why one is called the caucus ticket, and the other the people's ticket? They were both formed alike—by a caucus. And the people's is certainly that, for which a majority of the people will vote. This is yet to be determined.

But the great complaint is against *Congressional* caucuses. Now I cannot see why a member of Congress has not as good a right to attend to the Presidential election as any other man, and to endeavour to have his candidate elected. And, if all the members, or if a part of them, should prefer to give their opinion collectively, all that we have to do about it, is to examine their opinion, and adopt it if good, or reject it if bad.

But, after all, the merits of Mr. Crawford do not depend on the caucus nomination. Many of his enemies would persuade the people not to vote for him on this account. Now it must be obvious to all, that this nomination can make him neither better nor worse. The author of this communication is not as "piping hot" after Crawford as many others are after their particular favourites; but he prefers Crawford, yet he will not be dissatisfied if Adams be elected.

I will notice a remark made by a writer in the Raleigh Star. He says "that some of Crawford's friends have, for eight years, considered him as a candidate." Let me ask what does this prove, or what is contained in this "great big" volume of admonition? Why, that writer would have us believe that it is simply this, we must not vote for Crawford. Or if we put his argument in proper form, it will run thus: some of Mr. Crawford's friends have, for eight years, intended to support him for the Presidency. Itaque *(therefore)* he must not be elected. Quod erat demonstrandum."

For my life, I cannot see any legitimate connexion between the premises and the conclusion. The only conclusion that I can draw is, that the persons alluded to, did, eight years ago, think that Mr. Crawford would, at this time, be a candidate, that he would be the best qualified, that they then resolved to support him, and that this resolution is yet firmly adhered to, notwithstanding the slanders cast upon their candidate.

The writer then ends his piece with raising the hue and cry of "Republican Unity," "conspiracy," "aristocracy," "Congressional combinations," "big hydra," "hurl it into immediate destruction," "despostism," "enemy," "Monarchy,"* &c. &c. And then exhorts the people to vote for JACKSON.

I will next notice a letter from "a constituent" to the Hon. Lewis Williams, beginning at that part where he says there is sophistry in Williams' remarks on the Tariff. I have not seen this circular for some months. I then read it in a cursory way. But if I do not misremember, Mr. Williams simply stated his sentiments on that bill without attempting to reason the matter. Now every body knows that to constitute a sophism, there must be a show of reasoning. But Mr. W. simply stated his opinion. How could there then be any sophistry. But as I have not lately seen this circular, I may have committed an error. If so, I am willing to recant. But no uncertainty rests upon what follows.

Mr. Constituent says, that "had Mr. Williams acted as an *honorable* representative, he would have told the public who were all the presidential candidates, and what were *all* their claims and qualifications." But little examination is necessary to show that this broad assertion is very far from being correct. In the first place, it is presumable that the public knew who were all the candidates. Of course they needed no information. And with respect to Mr. W's. telling "*all* the claims and *all* the qualifications of *all* the candidates, how, I ask, could it be done in a circular? Yet, Mr. Constituent says that because Mr. W. did not do this he is not an "*honorable* representative." If he is so exhorbitant in his demands upon a public servant, I presume he will never find one to suit him. Some of the nominal anti-caucusites say that the Congressmen, instead of losing time to attend a caucus, should attend to congressional business. Which, I ask, will consume most time, attendance on a caucus one night, or writing to constituents, "*all* the claims and *all* the qualifications of *all* four candidates?"

The truth of the case is, Mr. Williams, as a firm and an "*honorable* representative" should do, told his constituents openly which candidate he preferred, and this preferrence he still maintains, and candidly, yet *boldly*, expresses in the very face of abuse. Yet, for all this, Mr. Constituent "abandons him as a reprobate." Well, "nobody laughs, nobody cries" about it.

A few more remarks on the Tariff will close our present communication.

Mr. Constituent roundly vituperates Mr. W. for telling his constituents his opinion, (for, if I do not misremember, Mr. W. did no more) on the Tariff, and charges him with trying to excite animosity between the North and the South.

My opinion is, that an "*honorable* representative" should candidly tell his constituents his opinions on all important measures that come before Congress. If I am mistaken, let Mr. constituent correct me.

But Mr. W. believing, (and I believe it also,) that the certain effect, if not the *design*, of the Tariff, was to benefit the North and West at the expense of the South; and believing this, was it not his bounden duty, as an "*honorable* representative," to tell his constituents of it?

If Mr. Constituent will but be so good as to examine the tendency of the Tariff, he will probably find that it is calculated to reduce the revenue arising from imports, to such a degree that the necessary result will probably be a direct taxation.

G. S.

* He might have added, "Caucus opposers going into Caucus." Monstrous inconsistency.

SINGULAR BIRTHS.

A negro in the possession of a gentleman of this city, has brought forth within thirteen months, five children. This is no prodigy too *prodigious* to be asserted; as was the late case of the French female, who was stated to have brought forth seven children at one birth—but the present is plain matter of fact, as during the last year this negro woman had twins—both boys, now living and in fine health.—Within 13 months after, (that is, in July last,) she had *three* fine infants at one birth—and what is curious enough, they are of different sexes and colors—one girl and two boys. The girl is of the mulatto color—one of the boys has the yellow tinge and the glossy hair of the Indian—the other, has the jet black and wooily hair. The children are all living, as well and hearty, and nursed by the mother, who herself enjoys excellent health. She and her husband are blacks.

[Richmond (Va.) Comp.

A foolish fellow, being in company, said, "An idea strikes me." A wag replied, "I am surprised at it."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Queries for Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch.

Are not the prospects of Gen. Jackson to obtain the majority of votes in the Electoral Colleges, better than the prospects of any other candidate?

Are not his prospects so good that, with the aid of the vote of Virginia, his election would be morally certain without a resort to the House of Representatives, and are the prospects of any other candidate so good that with the aid of Virginia his election before the Electoral Colleges is morally certain? Would the vote of Virginia elect either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Adams?

Has not the reason therefore for the Caucus nomination failed? On the contrary, if it be the object of our leading politicians, as they have always said it was, to support the Caucus nomination because it has a tendency to keep the election out of the House, ought they not therefore now to support General Jackson's election for the same reason? I call therefore upon Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch honestly to come out and support the election of Gen. Jackson, because if Virginia votes for him he must be elected by the Colleges without a resort to the House. The doubts about Mr. Crawford's health, and the objections to Gallatin as Vice President, will have at all events a serious effect upon his election, and it is for Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch to choose whether the well merited influence of their paper shall for the future be devoted to the election of a Republican and a Hero, or to the election of a man whose politics, if they are not doubtful, have, to say the least of them, been wavering and inconsistent; and neutrality between these two last, and a support of Mr. Crawford under present circumstances amount to the same think—they produce a certainty of the election's going to the House—where the election of Mr. Crawford, owing to his bodily situation, which I exceedingly lament, and that Gen. Jackson, will both be jeopardized if not certainly lost, and the election of Mr. Adams may be brought about against the will of the great body of the people.

VIRGINIUS.

FROM THE FREDERICKSBURG HERALD.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Fredericksburg, dated 10th October.

"It is rumoured here upon imposing authority, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this City, from a distinguished member of Congress of your State, assuring his friend, that unless unquestionable evidence can be given to the people of Virginia, of the complete restoration of both the physical and intellectual health of Mr. Crawford, her Electors will be instructed, should those nominated by the Richmond caucus be elected, not to support the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, but to unite with the friends of Gen. Jackson.

"This rumour, though of the most respectable origin here, has supprised the undiscerning part of the community very much, and has not yet obtained decided popular currency. But shose who 'snuff the approach' of events with a more sagacious political sense, appear to receive it as probable, both for the cogent necessity for some such a change in the Councils of Virginia, and from the evident and eager desire of the Richmond Enquirer to set the Caucus adrift, and to escape, if possible, from the danger and disgrace of consorting with it any longer."

JACKSON IN INDIANA.

From the Vincennes Sun, Sept. 25.

The proceedings of the Indiana JACKSON CONVENTION are given in this day's paper—the address will shortly be published in an extra sheet.

But little, if any doubt now remains, of the vote of Indiana going for the *Hero of Orleans*, and an opinion seems to be gaining ground that he will be elected without troubling congress upon the matter.

A Quaker in conversation with a Bostonian in Philadelphia, observed to him "I am gratified that thy fellow citizens did not illuminate their houses—if they had, I believe that our citizens would burn theirs."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FORM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14.

The King of France Dead.—By the old line packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, in 27 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his regular files of London papers to the 14th.

Louis the 18th, King of France, is dead. Europe has been long prepared for this event, although the French papers say but little respecting his illness. The Courier of the 13th, represented him to be at the last extremity; so swelled and feeble, and broken down, as to afford no hopes of recovery.

Louis the 18th was a well read gentleman, of a good disposition, and free from many of those vices which unfortunately distinguish kings. He has seen much trouble, and could have had but little pleasure since his restoration. He was a widower, and has left no legitimate children. He will be succeeded by his brother, the Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X. The new king mounts the throne at a good age, as he cannot be less than 65 years of age. He is a rigid monarchist, and a bigot in religion; and the clergy will rejoice on his coming to the throne. His health, however, is good. The next in succession is Duke d'Angouleme, who married the daughter of the unfortunate Louis 16th.

The Greek cause continues to triumph Their late reverses seem to have inspired them with new vigor.

Things continued unsettled in Spain, and will continue so, as long as the French armies are quartered on the people.

The death of the King of France was announced at Liverpool on the day the James Cropper sailed.

Ireland still continues in a disturbed state. Considerable alarm had been manifested, in consequence of a turn out of the cotton spinners in various parts of Lancashire and Scotland.

The harvest in Great Britain and Ireland have been very abundant, and nearly all got in.

The cotton market was considerably depressed.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Courier Office, three o'clock.—We have just received an express from Paris, announcing the death of the King of France.

In anticipation of the above event, the Courier of the 13th remarks.

"We understand it is not likely that the demise of the crown will occasion any change in the councils or in the policy of France. Her present ministers are said to possess the confidence of the heir to the throne, who is also popular with the army as well as with the people. It is consolitary to reflect, that in as short a period as has elapsed since the revolutionary and tyrannical days of France, there is every reasonable hope afforded to Europe that a continuance of peace, good order and quiet government, will be the order of the demise of the French crown. Much of this great good may certainly be ascribed to the wise, lenient, and conciliatory government of Louis XVIII.

From the London Gazette, September 11.

The king has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Rt. Hon. Lord Erskine to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the king of Wirtemburg.

The late movements at Tarifa.

There is but little doubt that the late attempt of the Constitutionalists to rekindle the flames of liberty in Spain, was the result of a plan having extensive support and organization. Even the London Courier admits that the "attempt at Tarifa to raise again the Constitutional standard, was one of considerable magnitude and daring."

FROM SMYRNA.

Extract of a letter received at Boston, dated "Smyrna, July 30, 1824.

The Captain Pacha was yesterday at Mytillene, and it is said, intends to attack *Samos* in two or three days. Should he succeed, the massacre will be horrid.

"The Greek fleet is watching the movements of the Turks, and I hope they may make a diversion to save Samos. It is the only chance left to them. They have found several spies on the island, whom they have hanged. They appear determined not to surrender, nor to ask pardon, which the Grand Seignor has demanded. They say they will never come under the Turkish yoke again, preferring death to slavery; but with all their ardor and heroism, I fear they will be destroyed. It is estimated that the Turks have 100,000 men at *Scala Neuva* for the attack on Samos; and that the Greeks cannot muster more than 15,000 fighting men.

"We learn from all parts, that the loss of Ipsara has not discouraged them. Admiral MIAULI of the Hydriot squadron, when he heard of the event, cried like a child, and immediately sailed for the island, to save any thing which might be left; that he attacked and retook the island, destroyed the garrison, which was left amounting to about 2000, took 30 sail of gun boats, brigs, &c. and carried off the cannon.

"We have just heard from Scala Neuva, that the Greek squadron made a feint to land at Samos, which brought all the Turks on the beach at Scala Neuva, where five brigs lying off, fired a heavy shower of grape shot, which killed a large number of the Turks.

"*Mermeldali Pacha*, it is said, has not yet sat out. He has a fine squadron and 25,000 men; and will probably go against *Hydra* and the *Morea*. If the Greeks sustain this campaign, I think their liberty will be secure. They are not disheartened. Their sufferings under the Turks were so great, they will all rather die than submit, whilst there is a ray of hope."

NEW YORK, OCT. 15.

Peru.—We are now receiving information from so many quarters of the successful progress of the Colombians in Peru, that the speedy expulsion of the Spaniards from that country may be regarded as almost accomplished. A Caracas paper of the 22d of September states, on the authority of accounts from Carthagena of the 8th of August, that circumstantial accounts had been received in that capital from Bogota, relative to the late success of Bolivar in Peru; in consequence whereof 3000 auxiliaries, who were on the point of embarking for Chagres, had been countermanded until the receipt of further advices, which were daily expected. A vessel had arrived direct from London with upwards of a million of dollars in doubloons and Spanish dollars, being part of the loan contracted for with the Goldsmits & Co. The French commissioner had proceeded to Carthagena, and sailed thence to Martinique, in the French frigate "La Flore," having been refused a passport to Santa Fe, in consequence of not possessing documents correspondent with the situation he professed to hold.

FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from Stephen F. Austin, Esq. of the Province of Texas, to the Rev. Wm. Stevenson, of Hempstead County, A. T. dated May 30th, 1824.

"The Government of this nation has finally settled down into the Federal Republican system, and the outlines of the Constitution are copied from the United States, with the single exception of an exclusive Religion in favor of the Roman Catholic, which is the law of the land, and as such must be obeyed. And if a methodist, or any other Preacher except a Catholic, was to go through this colony, preaching, I should be compelled to imprison him. All the children in this country, without exception, must be baptised in the Roman Church; and all marriages must be celebrated in that Church. This is the law of the Nation, and all those who move here, must obey it."

FROM THE WILMINGTON WATCHMAN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this borough, dated Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1824.

"Letters received in town last evening state that a battle had taken place in Peru, and that the patriot arms were victorious. Bolivar had taken possession of Lima, and would in a few days attack the main body of the royalists in the interior."

A Jamaica paper of the 16th of September mentions the receipt of information by a vessel from Chagres, that the first division of troops from Colombia, consisting of 1500 men, under the command of General Bellaro, who served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, were embarking on board transports at Panama, to sail for Guayaquil, to reinforce General Bolivar.

Of 120 persons at Key West, 63 were sick on the twentieth of last month. Dr. Clark of Havana was about to proceed there to attend them. The Wild Cat sailed from Havana for Key West on the first of September, but had not been heard of at Havana up to the 24th of that month. Captain Legare of the Wild Cat had been left at that place sick, but has recovered. This intelligence is brought by a schooner at Charleston in six days from Havana. *Franklin Gaz.*

The U. S. ship Decoy, arrived at New York on Thursday evening, from Key West, under command of Lieut. Justin, Lieut. Francis B. Gamble, late commander, died on board when off Cape Hatteras, on the 29th ult. of billous fever. The remainder of the officers and crew are well. The Decoy left Key West on the 18th ult. Capt. Justin informs that it had been quite healthy at the Island until the day before he sailed, when eight cases of fever were reported. The officers at the establishment, were Lieuts. Camet, J. M. M'Intosh, R. S. Pinkney, and F. Brown, captain's clerk. The U. S. schrs. Weasel and Shark, sailed from Key West on the 17th, on a cruize.

Pirates.—The Jamaica Public Advertiser of the 10th ult. contains the trial of Benito Cassel, Jose Maria delos Santos and Estevan Martinez; on a charge of piracy and murder on board the Springbird, John Bull, Caledonia and Argus.—The whole, after a patient trial, were found guilty.

Captain Woodbury informs, that twenty pirates were to be hung at Jamaica, on the 16th ult. the day he sailed.

POLITICAL.

The following letter is written from Salem, N. Jersey, and is published by the Editor of the Philadelphia Columbian Observer with a confidence of its correctness.

SALEM, OCT. 9, 1824.

Sir: I have just received a letter from Col. Samuel Swartwout of Hoboken in this State, containing some important information from the West. A gentleman of great respectability by the name of *Thomson*, has just arrived in New York, from Fredericksburg in Virginia, who, just before his departure, saw and read a Letter addressed by Mr. *Clay* to Judge *Brooke* of that place, in which he says, that he had given up all expectation of getting into the house of representatives as a candidate for the Presidency, and that consequently General Jackson will obtain the Electoral Votes of *all the Western States*, and if he should not succeed by the suffrages of the Electors, he will receive the support of all those States in the House. This is intelligence that may be relied on—The friends of Mr. Clay at Patterson have declared for us, and it is confidently expected his whole interest in this State will very soon be transferred to Jackson.

The good cause is indeed advancing most prosperously in New Jersey.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,

J. OGDEN DAYTON.

Stephen Simpson, Esq.

JESSE BENTON.

We copy the following letter from the Philadelphia Columbian Observer, that our readers may know what kind of a man he is who has written a pamphlet of base slanders and vile calumnies against the Hero of Orleans—and this pamphlet, the caucusites in this state have greedily seized hold of, and not only published in their papers, but scattered it in handbills over the state, with the unworthy hope of blasting the character of him whose greatness they envy, and whose popularity with the people they fear: ED. CARO.

To the Editors of the Columbian Observer, dated Nashville, (Tenn.) Sept. 26th, 1824.

GENTLEMEN: I send you by this day's mail Mr. Jesse Benton's Address to the People of the United States, with the following, which was omitted in his pamphlet—the CODICIL.

Know all men by these presents, that Jesse Benton, resident of the Western District of this State, has written a pamphlet, the purport of which is well understood to be nothing more nor less than a parcel of base calumnies against General Jackson, used for electioneering purposes.

Be it also known that the author of this said Pamphlet (Jesse Benton) is the same *honorable* gentleman, who in 1813 attempted to assassinate Gen. Jackson by *secreting himself behind the door*, as he the General entered the passage of Mr. Tolbert's Hotel in Nashville. When the General had passed by the *skulking* place of the *brave* Jesse (to attack his brother who was then armed with a Pistol) he (Jesse) shot from behind his barricade the General through the "*back part of the shoulder*," and then, like "another Brutus to wind up the scene" advanced upon "Cæsar" while he was lying prostrate on the floor, and presented another pistol to his head, the cock being only half-bent, he in drawing the trigger broke it. Divine Providence, who is always on the side of justice, saved the venerable Hero for some better purpose.

These are facts as it relates to the author of this pamplet—many others of a similar nature might be told, if necessary—such as an attempt to assassinate his *own brother*; his dodging and squatting like a toad in an affair of honor with Captain Carroll, the present Governor of this state, are a few more characteristics of the famous author of this renowned Pamphlet.

Again, this Mr. Benton was never found in the *service* of his *country*, at any one time during the whole of our late conflict with Great Britain, although a *single man* until after the War. Such are the materials our veteran has to cope with, who like the fly on the coach-wheel, crying out "What a dust we kick up."

Lastly, the People of the United States can now draw their own conclusions how much reliance may be placed on the authority of the pen of a man who has become the cats-paw of a little factious party that are lurking behind the curtain—

"A subtile, pilfering foe, prowling around
In midnight shades, and wakeful to destroy."

I remain with much respect, your obedient servant. A SUBSCRIBER.

GEN. JACKSON.

The following remarks are extracted from the address of the Pittsburg republican meeting, held nearly 12 months ago. They are the voice of truth, sounded in bold and eloquent language. EDITOR.

The reptile slander, marked only by his filthy slime, creeps among the community diffusing its baneful poison. We blush for our country, to find some calumniators base enough to declare Andrew Jackson a tyrant. Is he a tyrant because he led our armies to victory? A tyrant because he saved his country from the savage tomahawk, and the yet more savage fury of a licentious British army? A tyrant because he generously interposed between our settlers in Florida and Spanish treachery, and saved the earnings of the hardy frontiersman? A tyrant because he refused an embassy to the despot Iturbide, and would not act as ambassador to the court of an usurper? A tyrant because he stopped the effusion of American blood by the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristor, two British incendiaries, who in time of peace, urged on refugee negroes and ferocious savages to murder our defenceless countrymen? Washington was calumniated because he executed the gallant Andre, and Britain was loud in her denunciation; but, whilst some of our pretended patriots were denouncing Jackson, even Britain acknowledged the justice of the sentence by which Arbuthnot and Ambristor died. Yes, Andrew Jackson a tyrant as George Washington. But, say his enemies, he placed the military above the civil authority. To save Orleans from certain destruction, he interdicted any communication with the enemy, and arrested a conspirator exciting mutiny in the city. This man he refused to the civil authority, till the storm which lowered over Orleans had passed away. Had he acted otherwise, he had not survived his calumniators, and the streets of Orleans had streamed with American blood. For this act was he arraigned before the very judge to whom his valor had preserved the exercise of his authority, refused a trial by jury, and fined by his adversary $1000. With a victorious army and rescued people at his nod, he cheerfully submitted and paid the fine. As he left the court house the burst of enthusiasm could not be restrained. After he was seated in his carriage, the people, in despite of his wishes, unharnessed his horses, raised the carriage on their shoulders, and offered to pay the fine. The hero refused; borne in triumph by his fellow citizens, and standing on his car of glory, like a kind father admonishing his children, he addressed them in the most affectionate terms. He could not upbraid the generous people thus manifesting their gratitude; but he warned them that their conduct implied a contempt of the civil authority—that in a free government, the military should be subordinate to the civil power. That as a citizen, he cheerfully submitted to the laws. Have we a Marius or Cæsar here? No! like Phocion, Socrates, or Camillus, he was willing to endure any punishment, if inflicted by his country. The character of no man has been more basely traduced than that of Jackson. All his intimate acquaintances—all who have ever been at his hospitable mansion, unite in declaring him the most amiable and engaging of men, the most affectionate husband, to his adopted children the kind and indulgent father, the ardent friend, the practical and professing christian. Envy can never behold superior merit without endeavoring to blacken virtue into vice. It was the fate of Washington to be vilified, and when offered for the Presidency, to be denounced as a military chieftain, who would prostrate the civil authority. But his country elevated him to the first office in her gift, the predictions of malice were unfulfilled; and so will they now be, if true to herself she elevates her second Washington.

William H. Crawford is called by his friends and supporters "the democratic candidate" for the Presidency—"the Jeffersonian democrat," &c. &c. as if it was not known, that, in addition to his support of the old Bank law, his opposition to the embargo, and his *doubtful* and *heartless* support of the war, he once declared that "*the administration of Thomas Jefferson had as far outstripped in aristocracy the administration of John Adams, as the latter had outstripped the constitution!*" This is the democrat, the *Jeffersonian* democrat, whom we are called upon to support! But the people will not, they *cannot* be led so far out of the good old track as to elevate Mr. Crawford to *the Presidency*. [*Virginian.*

At a regimental muster in Onslow county, a few days ago, a vote on the Presidential question was taken, when Jackson got 340 votes; Crawford 21 or 25; and Adams 5 or 6. "This (says the letter which communicated the foregoing statement) is a fair expression of the sentiments of the people of the county."

Ancient Cannon—Mr. Carberry, of Maryland, has published an account of the recent recovery by him of seven pieces of cannon which had been under water 191 years, in St. Mary's river, in Maryland. Four of them are 18 pounders, and three 12 pounders. They formed a part of a fort erected by the brother of Lord Baltimore, first Proprietor of Maryland, in 1633, on a point at the mouth of that river. By the washing of the tide, the bank on which the Fort once stood, is now about 150 yards below the usual mark of the tide. They are much corroded. Stones of 6 to 8 pounds weight had become so incorporated with the iron, that they could not be knocked off with one. On one gun 602 oysters were found, and on neither of them were there less than 100.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1824.

THE ELECTION

For fifteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, takes place throughout the state, on *Thursday the eleventh day of November*, instant. Every voter in the state ought, on this occasion, to go forward and exercise his right of suffrage; for there never was a time, since the establishment of our government, when the exercise of that right was more imperiously called for. The very existence of our republican government, in its present happy organization, depends upon the success or the failure of the present struggle of the *people* against the schemes and machinations of a caucusing, aristocratic combination of politicians in our country. It therefore behooves the people to come forth, in all their numbers, and VOTE down this dangerous political hydra.

We caution the people not to be deceived in voting for the wrong ticket—for we are aware that designing persons will seek to slip wrong tickets into your hands. The following is the *People's Ticket*; and by examining and remembering it, you cannot be deceived:

John Giles, of Rowan county;
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes do.
Peter Forney, of Lincoln do.
Robert Love, of Haywood do.
Augustin H. Sheppard, of Stokes do.
John M. Morehead, of Guilford do.
James Mebane, of Orange do.
Josiah Crudup, of Wake do.
Walter F. Leake, of Richmond do.
William A. Blount, of Beaufort do.
Vine Allen, of Craven do.
William Martin, of Pasquotank do.
William Drew, of Halifax do.
William B. Lockhart, of Northampton do.
Edward B Dudley, of Wilmington.

The Milton paper having been requested by Mr. Shepperd, one of the candidates for Elector on the People's Ticket, to state that, if elected, he would vote for Gen. Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, takes occasion to grudge the service, in nearly a column of splenetic, ill-humored remarks. In the course of these remarks, we find the following sentence:

"We comply with the request of Mr. S. though we believe that none of the prodigal prints in the State have announced the names of the Republican Electors who are in favor of William H. Crawford."

Now what papers the Milton editor means to designate by "*prodigal prints*," we know not, but if, as we suspect, he means all those that oppose the *caucus* candidate, he has most glaringly and *wilfully* misstated facts. If he has read the Western Carolinian for five or six weeks past (and that he has we are well assured) he will have seen that we have published the names of the *caucus* Electors (for those are what HE calls "the *republican* electors") almost every week. And we *know* of two or three other anti-radical republican papers in the state, that have done the same.

If the Milton editor does not now stand convicted of *something* despised and detested by all honorable and honest men, then we do not understand the plain import of common language.

But an editor that will devote nearly fifteen columns, in one week, of his paper, to the publication of such detestable slanders as are contained in *Jesse Benton's* pamphlet against Gen. JACKSON, may be expected to do even worse than that of which we have convicted the Milton editor. We can look upon him who would *publish* this flood of foul and billingsgate calumny against the character of Gen. Jackson, with no more lenient feelings than upon the author, Jesse Benton himself—who attempted, a few years ago, to *assassinate* Gen. Jackson, by shooting him with a pistol; and who, having failed in that, is now trying to *assassinate his character!*

MR. CLAY IN NEW-YORK.

Late accounts from New-York, plainly show, that Mr. *Clay* is the rising candidate there. An effort has lately been made by the friends of Crawford in that state to buy over those of Mr. Clay, by offering to run the latter gentleman for the Vice-Presidency. But the friends of Mr. Clay have rejected the bribe, with the utmost indignation; and the consequence is, that Clay is rising, while Crawford is going down. It is now believed that Crawford cannot get New-York, under any circumstances; and if Clay gets it, the *caucus* candidate will be the hindermost of all—not even getting into the House of Representatives.

MONSIEUR GALLATIN.

Last week's Richmond Enquirer contains a short epistle from Monsieur Gallatin, in which he declines the further use of his name as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The *caucus* managers have found that Mr. Gallatin's name did not produce the effect calculated on. It was a bribe held out to Pennsylvania; but that truly republican state would not be caught with the bait—she is staunch for Gen. Jackson. So far from Mr. G's name *helping* the cause, the *managers* find it is an injury; and, *caucus like*, they have struck the *Genevian's* name from the list

and now hold that office in market, for the man that will give the most for it.

The following is the note from the Richmond Enquirer:

"*Fayette county, Penn. Oct.* 2, 1824.

"Understanding that the withdrawal of my name may have a favorable effect on the result of the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States, I request that I may no longer be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice-President.

ALBERT GALLATIN."

The forlorn hope of St. Valentine's Night!

Mr. *Niles*, the indefatigable editor of *Niles' Register*, has taken the trouble to make some interesting calculations as to the *congressional caucus* of last winter: one of these is, to ascertain what portion of the American people was represented in that meeting, even admitting that each man who attended truly *represented* the sentiments of his constituents. The result is: that the 66 members attending the caucus, represented 1,985,622 souls. And the remaining 195 members, represented 6,091,570. Leaving a majority against the CAUCUS, of 4,105,948 souls.

Nevertheless, the *Raleigh Register*, and other caucus papers, call the proceedings of the dark night of the 14th of February, "*the national nomination!!*"

JESSE BENTON.

There lives in West Tennessee, a man by the name of *Jesse Benton*; who, some years ago, moved from Orange County in this State, leaving behind him a character not the most respectable. This man, for some years, has been a bitter and mortal enemy of Gen. Jackson; and, report says, once made an attempt on his life. The enemies of Gen. Jackson have made use of the name of this man, *Jesse Benton*, to send out a farago of the vilest slanders that ever were published. The pamphlet was first issued in Tennessee; but it met with no encouragement where *Jesse Benton* and Gen. Jackson were both known. As it is looked upon there as a most infamous production, its authors have sent it into North-Carolina, with the hope that here it will meet with more encouragement. Accordingly, the *caucus* managers in this State have received it as a precious morsel, and put Mr. Gales' press to work to print a sufficient supply for the whole State. Thousands of this slanderous production have been sent out from Raleigh, by every post route, and the state filled with them, as badly as Egypt of old was with the locusts and the lice.

And do the friends of Mr. Crawford think to aid his cause, or injure General Jackson, by means like this? For ourselves, we do not believe that *Jesse Benton's* pamphlet has turned one single man against Jackson; while on Jesse Benton, and his abettors, it has drawn down a general contempt.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I wish you to publish the following letter from Gen. *Jackson* to the Governor of the Mississippi Territory, warning him of Col. Burr's conspiracy, and of the approach of danger. It will readily be perceived by any person who will advert to the documents of that day, that it bears date anterior to any proclamation from the President calling on the Governors of either of the states or territories. My object in having it published, is to refute a calumny which has been propagated, with great industry, by an active partisan of the *caucus* dynasty; who, at the very time and in the very act of defaming Gen. Jackson, was attempting to palm on the freemen of this country, a *foreigner* for our Vice-President, a man who cannot speak our language, and who was, I boldly say, the chief instigator of the Pennsylvania insurrection. Will the disciples of Gen. Washington any longer endure men who are abusing their confidence? Let them look to these things.

AMERICA.

P. S. My name is with the Printer.

Letter from General Andrew Jackson, to his Excellency William C. C. Claiborne.

SIR: Although it is a long time since I wrote you, still that friendship that once existed, remains bright on my part, and although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficulties and disagreeable scenes, still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed, I fear treachery has become the order of the day. This induces me to write you. Put your town in a state of defence, organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external: my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet with an attack from quarters where you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General and beware of an attack, as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your own city, that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds—you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be upon the alert; your government I fear is in danger. I fear there are plans on foot inimical to the union, whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation, or I calculate boldly. Beware of the month of December. I love my country and government—I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, but I will die in the last ditch before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the union disunited. This I write for your own eye and for your own safety; profit by it, and the Ides of March remember.

With sincere respect, I am as usual,
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
November 12, 1806.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: While at the sale of some property in Captain Wilfong's district, Elk Shoal Creek, Iredell county, where there were about 50 persons assembled, after the sale was over, it was proposed to take the vote on the presidential question—the result was as follows:

Gen. A. Jackson got	19 votes,
W. H. Crawford got	13
J. Q. Adams got	9

General La Fayette's Visit to the Tomb of Washington.

On Sunday at 11 o'clock the general embarked on board the steamboat Petersburg for Yorktown. As the boat departed from the wharf, the large concourse of persons who were present gave nine hearty cheers.

The customary salute was fired as he passed fort Washington.

The general was landed from the boat at Mount Vernon, where he remained about an hour.

The vault of gen. Washington was opened, and a ring containing a portion of his hair was presented to general Lafayette by Mr. Custis, of Arlington, who delivered a pathetic address on the occasion. After which Mr. C. also presented the general with a masonic sash and medal formerly belonging to gen. W. Part of the sash was divided into small pieces and distributed to the youth who were present, as a memento of their departed hero.

Gen. Lafayette, we are informed, was very much affected during his short stay at the tomb. *Alex. Herald.*

Gen. *La Fayette* on Sunday week, visited Joseph Bonaparte at his seat near Trenton. The meeting was quite interesting, both being deeply affected, and warmly embraced each other. Joseph Bonaparte apologized for not making the first call, on the ground that it would necessarily involve him in public associations, which it was his duty to avoid. He said, moreover, that he was in adversity and misfortune, and Gen. La Fayette full of honor and glory, and deserving of both.

BEAUTIFUL.

At the dinner lately given at Philadelphia, by the fraternity of Masons, to general La Fayette, a stratagem was made use of with the gas lights, which perfectly astonished every beholder. "Before the general entered, the gas lights were so arranged as to shed a pale and mild lustre, like that of soft moonlight. When he entered, the vessels being immediately filled, a splendid blaze of light burst forth over the room, discovering all the hidden beauties of the decorations, and producing upon every beholder the effect of a contiguous flash of lightning.

FROM THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

We are agreeably surprised at the warmth with which Lafayette has been greeted. It was expected that the General would every where find a kind and affectionate reception, but the enthusiasm apparent wherever he moves exhibits a trait in the American character never before so prominently displayed. We offer thanks to Heaven on the 4th of July—we pronounce eulogies on the founders of the Republic—we teach our children to respect those who have bled for our liberties—but it was reserved for the arrival of Lafayette to manifest how deeply seated in the American bosom is gratitude. It was, by some, feared that a growing love of money and of political power would, in time, harden the hearts of our people and stamp them with degeneracy. But it is impossible to entertain such apprehensions, when we witness the ardent admirations with which every heart in the nation turns to the venerable apostle of liberty. Individuals may be quickened in the pursuit of public honors by mere selfishness; but, so long as the people are animated by the feelings they are now in the act of expressing, their servants will be constrained to do their duty, and the aspirations of the most wicked ambition shall be suppressed. General Lafayette is an illustrious example of the elevation which may be attained by walking with Virtue in the mazes of politics, as well as in the paths of private life. The most accomplished *Electioneerer*, he who prides himself upon his graceful smile and his warm grasp—who seemest but to be "all things to all men," must look with despair from the summit of his mole hill to the dazzling, and, to him, unattainable height occupied by that great and good man. Long may he yet live—an encouragement to those who would do well—a reproach to Flattery, Intrigue, and Ambition!

PULASKI'S STANDARD.

The Forsyth Company of Volunteers, Capt. John F. Hoss, attached to the 2d regiment of Maryland riflemen having requested permission of Colonel BENTALOU that he would allow them the honor to carry the Standard on the day of the review of the citizen soldiers of Baltimore by the Nation's Guest, the request was too gratifying to the Colonel to be refused, and it was accordingly borne yesterday in the ranks of the corps, fastened to one of the Spears used by the Lancers of the Legion, entwined with Pulaski's Sword Cross Belt, which were bequeathed to Colonel Bentalou by the brave Pulaski, at the moment his noble spirit was passing to eternity. The Standard was received by the Captain of the Forsyth Volunteers, in Eutaw street, from the hands of Mrs. MICHARD, who was supported by General STRICKER'S two daughters, Miss *Julia* and Miss *Laura*, accompanied by a number of young ladies. It was subsequently deposited by the corps at Peale's Baltimore Museum, where it was appropriately received by Miss Van Wyck, Misses Cooke, Tilghman, and several other young ladies.

Pulaski's Legion was raised, organised, and disciplined at Baltimore, in the spring of 1778. At that time the country was entirely destitute of the luxuries, and almost the necessaries of life—none of the fine or useful arts were cultivated; the whole energy of the people was bent on war, the army poorly clothed and badly fed, drums and fifes the only music, and such colors or standards, plain and simple, as the great difficulty of procuring the materials would enable the citizens to obtain. Under such circumstances was the standard of Pulaski made. It is formed of a piece of crimson silk, and was embroidered with silk by the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. On one side are the initials U. S. in old fashioned characters, with the motto, UNITA VIRTUS FORTIOR—on the reverse, the *all-seeing eye*, surrounded by thirteen stars, with this motto: *Non alius regit.*

In the summer of 1778, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Legion was slain in Egg Harbor, in New Jersey, by British bayonets.

In 1779, the Colonel, at the great age of 70 years, and who had been a distinguished Colonel of Hussars in the armies of the great Frederick of Prussia, fell under the cut of sabres before Charleston, S. C.—and, on the 9th of October in the same year, the General Count Pulaski was mortally wounded by a swivel shot at the attack on Savannah, Geo.

In 1780, the Major was sabred to death at Monk's Corner, in South Carolina, and the venerable PAUL BENTALOU, Esq. now Marshal of the District of Maryland, and at that time Captain of the first troop of Light Dragoons, and senior surviving officer, inherited the standard of the Legion, which he has preserved with great care to this day, with all the fond recollections and attachments of the veteran soldier.

The Standard, Lancer's Spear, and Pulaski's Cross Belt, are now deposited as precious relics in the keeping of the citizens of Baltimore, by Col. Bentalou, whose increase of years influences the necessity of placing this memento in the secure depository of the people's affection. *Baltimore paper.*

We are authorised to state, that Col. *William B. Lockhart*, of Northampton county, another candidate on the People's Ticket, will, if elected, vote for General JACKSON. *Raleigh Star.*

MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Oct. 21.

Cotton, 11¼ a 12; flour, fine, 4 a 4½; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 85; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island 90 per bushel; molasses, 27 a 29; sugar, [muscovado, 10½ a 11½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23, 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3¾; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine do. 21; Santee, 20 to 21; short staple, 12½ a 14 Whiskey 33 a 35 cts.; Bacon, 8 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 13; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19. Inf. to good, 15 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Cape Fear and Newbern, 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst. by John H. Freeling, Esq. Mr. Thomas Foster to Miss Nancy Douthard, all of this county.

At Mount Welcome, in Lincoln county, on Thursday the 21st instant, by the Rev. John Mushat, Mr. Ransome G. Hunley of South Carolina, to Miss Caroline Matilda, daughter of Gen. Peter Forney of the former place.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 14th instant, in the Jersey Settlement, Mrs. Rosanna Pinkston, the affectionate wife of Meshack Pinkston, Esq.

The loss society has sustained by the departure of this truly good woman, is mourned affectionately by every one in the relation in which they stood, either as a husband, father, mother, sister, brother, servant or acquaintance. But she has left to her christian friends, the heart-cheering consolation that their loss was her gain, and has been a living and dying witness of the excellence of the christian religion, on a bed of sickness and in the hour of death.

"No, I'll repine at death no more,
But with a cheerful gasp resign
To the cold dungeon of the grave,
These dying, withering limbs of mine.

Let worms devour my wasting flesh,
And crumble all my bones to dust:
My God shall raise my frame anew
At the revival of the just.

Break, sacred morning, through the skies,
Bring that delightful, dreadful day;
Cut short the hours dear Lord and come,
Thy lingering wheels, how long they stay.

Our weary spirits faint to see
The light of thy returning face,
And hear the language of those lips,
Where God has shed his richest grace.

Haste then upon the wings of love,
Rouse all the pious sleeping clay,
That we may join in heav'nly joys,
And sing the triumph of the day."

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

Gen. *La Fayette* has accepted the invitation to visit Raleigh and Fayetteville; and will be in Raleigh the 20th of December. That is an auspicious time, as will it afford the members of the Legislature an opportunity of seeing him, and honoring him in a suitable style.

At the late election in Georgia, for members of Congress, of the Assembly, &c. in the county of Richmond, (in which Augusta is situated) the Jackson ticket for Senator and Representatives in the Legislature, was elected by a large majority over the Crawford ticket. At the same time, a question was taken by the people, whether the legislature or the people should choose Presidential Electors? the vote in Richmond county stood thus:

For the people to elect,	661
For the legislature,	28!

The *legislature* of Georgia now appoints the Electors.

The Cheraw Intelligencer, of the 22d ult. quotes *Cotton* at from 10 to 12 cents, flour $5, wheat 80 to 90 cents, corn 40 to 50 cents, salt 70 to 80 cents.

Charleston.—The board of health of this city report *three* deaths by yellow fever on the 16th ult.; *two* on the 17th, *two* on the 19th, *two* on the 20th, and *two* on the 21st.

Adam Payne, a travelling pilgrim, will preach at the Court-House, on the 1st of January, at 12 o'clock. He will shew his recommendation on the same day, to any one wishing to see it.

NEW YORK ERECT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York—just received.

We shall stay the hand of the Legislature, so that they may have the best evidence of Crawford's weakness, and of the complete overthrow of the "Albany Regency" in this state, which is inevitable. "The hand writing is on the wall, and the King's countenance is changed, and his thoughts trouble him."

Clinton and Talmadge, the People's candidates for Governor and Lt. Gov. will succeed by thousands, and Van Buren and his followers know it. The election comes on at the same time of the meeting of the Legislature, 2d Nov.—*Balt. Pat.*

By reports received at the Navy Department, through Com. PORTER, from Thomson's Island, as late as the 28th ult., it appears that the sick had become convalescent, and that the general health of the place had very much improved. *Nat. Jour.*

Colombian Embassy.—His Excellency, Senor JOSE M. SALAZAR, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia, with his lady and family, and Colonel Gomez, Secretary of Legation, arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday morning, and they intend, we understand, to make that city for some time their residence, previous to the meeting of Congress. *ib.*

Arrival of the Mexican Minister.—The arrival of the brig Merced, Captain Russell, at New York, from Alvarado and Sacrificios, is announced in the New York morning papers. The Merced has on board, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, his Excellency Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico, to the United States, his Suite and servants. General Victoria, it is throught, will be elected President, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of the Republic of Mexico *Balt. Pat.*

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD OF THE 20TH.

Arrival of General La Fayette at York Town.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE and suite, accompanied by the Secretary of War, Gen. Macomb, of the Army; Col. Henderson, of the Marine Corps, and several other officers of the Army and Navy, having embarked on board the Steam Boat Petersburg, Capt. Crooker, at Alexandria, on Sunday last, with the Potomac in company, reached the mouth of York River on Monday morning, where they were met by the Steam Boat Virginia, Capt. Ferguson, who fired a salute and received the General on board. A procession having been formed, consisting of the Steam Boats Virginia and United States, of Baltimore, (the latter having on board a number of military officers and citizens of that place, who were desirous of witnessing the highly interesting occasion of Gen. La Fayette's visit to the scene of his former glory and usefulness,) the Potomac, Petersburg and Richmond, of the James River and Washington lines, and the Virginia, of Richmond, proceeded up the river in very handsome style, and arrived at York Town about half past one o'clock on that day. On leaving the Virginia, a salute was again fired, which was returned by the battery on shore. The General having reached the wharf, which had been prepared for his reception, was met by the Executive, and addressed by the Governor of Virginia, in a very feeling and appropriate manner. After this ceremony, a procession was formed, and the General conducted to his quarters, where he received the warm and heartfelt congratulations of those who knew how to appreciate his worth, among whom were recognized some of his old associates in arms.

To give a just description of the picturesque and beautiful scene which the heights of York exhibited, on this ever memorable occasion, from the information we have derived from a friend who was present, will not be attempted, but must be reserved for the senior editor of this paper, who is at that place, and may be expected to give a detail of the proceedings as soon as they are terminated.

The Military Review was to take place yesterday, at 11 o'clock, and we understand preparations are making for a Ball to be given, probably this, or tomorrow evening.

FROM FRANCE.

Letter to the Editors of the New-York American dated HAVRE, SEPT. 14, 1824.

"There is a report that the king is dead. It is certain that by the last accounts he was very ill, and such an event is therefore very probable; but would not, it is believed, lead to any immediate important change in the administration.

Another extract dated September 15.

"The king, by the last advices, was not dead, but is probably now so. The mails are not suffered to move; the exchanges and theatres are shut, until further orders."

B. D. Rounsaville,

HAS removed to his new Establishment, on Cameron street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, and pledges himself to Travellers and others who may call upon him, politeness, plenty, and reasonable charges.

Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. 8t37

Books and Stationary.

WM. P. BASON, 308 *King-st. Charleston, S. C.* IS now opening his fall supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he will sell at the lowest prices, and the most accommodating terms. He has just published the Country ALMANAC for 1825, which contains the Military Staff Government, and Courts of Georgia, South and North Carolina, as well as the List of the Federal Governors, and much amusing recreation. As the Almanac is printed on a small type, it contains twice as much printing as Almanacs usually do, and is free from the errors that the former Country Almanac labored under, but has the name of each day printed, in the place of being designated by figures. Upon the whole, it will be found as useful and entertaining as any Almanac published. They can be had of all the merchants in the several districts. They will be kept for sale by the merchants in various counties of the state of North Carolina. The German Almanac for 1825, printed in Philadelphia, is also for sale as above.

October 8, 1824. 5t32

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY

IN Equity, October term, 1824. William Cornish and others *vs.* Polly Miller and others. Petition for sale of land. It appearing to the court, that Joseph Sullivan, Cornelius Sullivan, Thomas Sullivan, Betsy Sullivan and Nancy Sullivan, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that the above named parties appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Test: EDWIN PASCHALLE, Cl'k.

Price adv. $1 50. 4t33

N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES, *Principals.*

THE examination of the Pupils in this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 1st, and close on the 3d day of December, when *Gold Medals* will be publicly presented to those Young Ladies who have completed their studies.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first day of February next, there being no other vacation during the year. The terms will be the same as heretofore.

The place is celebrated as remarkably healthful, and is, in all respects, peculiarly favorable to the business of education.

Oxford, Granville county, Oct. 22, 1824. 5t34

THE MUSE.

THE SEASONS.

By Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson.

In the smiling morn of Spring,
When the woods were fresh and green,
And the wild birds round did sing,
Like the genii of the scene;
Then, my heart was woo'd and won,
Then, its sweetest hopes begun!

When the Summer's glaring ray
Wak'd to life the opening flowers;
And the glorious god of day
Smil'd upon the new-deck'd bowers;
Then, my bosom's fluttering guest
Own'd itself too sweetly blest.

When rich Autumn's golden hue
Gleam'd upon the ripen'd corn,
And a milder lustre threw
O'er the blushes of the morn;
Then my heart's best hopes betray'd,
Like Autumnal leaves did fade!

When cold Winter's icy breath
Froze the stream, and stript the spray,
And the chilling hand of death
Swept the ling'ring birds away;
Then, my heart's fond hopes all o'er,
Wither'd, sunk, to bloom no more!

VANITY OF NAMES.

Ah where's those names which set the world on fire?
Where does the pride of Greece and Rome retire?
Cæsar's dread name now marks the butcher's dog,
Cato saws wood, and Scipio drives a hog;
Seek you for Pompey? Search the tanner's yard.
You'll meet with Nero in your garden's guard.

OLD AGE.

Age is the heaviest burden man can bear—
Compound of disappointment, pain and care;
For when the mind's experience comes at length,
It comes to mourn the body's loss of strength;
Resign'd to ignorance all our better days,
Knowledge just ripens when the man decays:
One ray of light the closing eye receives,
And wisdom only takes what folly leaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is presumed that the following account of the domestic life of General La Fayette will not be uninteresting to the public; it is an extract from the letter of an American lady, received in the summer of 1822, dated Lagrange, August, 1822.

"I am writing to you from the sweet residence of one of, I had almost said the best, of human beings—General *La Fayette*, whom I have, perhaps, spoken of already. But, until this summer, although I venerated his character, I did not do it full justice; I did not know half his virtues, or at least I had not *felt* their influence. To know him, you must see him in the midst of his family and friends, honored and loved, as he is by all who approach him. There never breathed a purer, a more benevolent heart; his countenance expresses all he is—sense, goodness, sweetness, and firmness; his kindness to me, great as it is, does not blind me; all who know him, think as I do. His family are worthy of such a parent; and that is no small praise. You remember Lady Morgan's description of Lagrange, and of the individuals that inhabit it; read it again, it is the best part of her France; and with the exception of some little nonsense about a certain Chevalier de M—and certain *martial evolutions*, the object of which is to gather wild flowers—her article is admirable, and as true as it is eloquent. Never have I seen a happier or a better family; and certainly I never saw one so large, united under one roof. The son and his wife, and five children; the two married daughters with their husbands and families, and their respective friends, form a circle that seldom counts less than twenty or twenty-five. Here is no ostentation, no finery, no form; but hospitality, republican simplicity, and family affection. Shall I describe to you one day? It will describe the two months I have passed here.

"We rise, not very early; at half past ten, the breakfast bell rings, and on the stairs all the family meet—children of every size, whom the sound of the bell draws from their different rooms. On the breakfast table, of large dimensions, is spread a *dinner*, consisting of soups, roasted mutton, &c. After this service is removed, tea, coffee, toast and butter is handed round. We walk, or, if wet, read aloud or talk, till twelve; when the mothers retire with their daughters, into their various rooms, and we pass into ours. The General has a delightful library, in every sense of the word. The Chateau is composed of five towers, and one is fitted up as a library, and looks over the farm and park. At half past five, the dinner bell summons us; after which we stroll about till the lighted lamps find us assembled in the *saloon*, where one generally reads aloud, sometimes in English, sometimes in French."

DISSECTION OF LORD BYRON.

1. The bones of the head were found to be excessively hard, and the skull was without the slightest sign of suture, like that of an octognaon. It might have been said, to consist of a single bone without diploes.

2. The dura meninx was so firmly attached to the internal surface of the cranium, that it required the repeated exertions of two strong men to separate the outer bones from it. The vessels of this membrane, were greatly distended and completely full, and it was united to the pia mater in different parts, by some membranous filaments.

3. Between the pia meninx and the furrows of the brain, a great many bubbles of air were found, with drops of lymph adhering in several places to the pia meninx.

4. The grand falx of the brain was crossed with membranous filaments, which attached it firmly to both hemispheres; it was likewise extremely full of blood.

5. The cerebral medulla was full of minute vessels of a bright red color, and much swollen. Under the pons variolus at the base of the hemisphere, in the two superior or lateral ventricles, there was found an extravasation of about two ounces of bloody serum; and at the cerebellum there was a similar expansion, the effects of a severe inflammation of the brain.

6. The medullary substance was in much greater porportion than is common in the cortex, and was very firm and consistent. The cerebrum and cerebellum, without any of the integuments, weighed about six medical pounds.

7. The impressions or furrows of of the blood vessels, in the internal part of the skull bones, though small, were much more numerous than usual.

8. the lungs were very fine, perfectly sound but large, to a size almost gigantic.

9. Between the pericardium and the heart, there was an ounce of lymphatic water. The heart was more ample and voluminous than ordinary, but its muscular substance was very relaxed and fibreless.

10. The liver was smaller than the natural size, as were likewise the biliary vessels, which, instead of bile, contained air. The intestines were distended with air, and of a deep yellow color.

11. The veins were very large and healthy.

From this examination, it was unanimously concluded by the medical gentlemen who attended it that, *if Lord Byron, from the commencement of his illness, had consented to a little loss of blood, as his private physician repeatedly advised, or even if, at a more advanced stage of the disorder, he had yielded to the pressing solicitations of his medical advisers to allow a copious bleeding, his Lordship would not have fallen a victim to this attack.* From the statement marked 1, 8, 9, it may be confidently asserted, that his Lordship could not have lived many years, from his extreme susceptibility of disease, either through the strength of his passions, his excessive occupations, or even through his utter disregard of all the necessary means to prevent the effects of constipation.

THE FARMER.

"The Farmer is the exclusive, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government which derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and heaven. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and establishment of the soil; in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find a never varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivened by the exercises of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what dangers this country is destined, when its swelling population, its expanded territory, its daily complicating interests, shall awaken the latent passions of men and reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most steadfast security, its unfailing reliance, will be on that column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country; standing aloof from the passions which agitate denser communities; well educated, brave and independent; the friends of the government without soliciting its favors; the advocates of the people, without descending to flatter their passions; these men, rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend, and to save.

"There are many such men in this nation;—and there was one, whom the old among us loved, and the youngest venerated; whom we may proudly place by the side of the master spirits of the best ages; the man whom his country's danger always sought at his farm, and his country's blessings always followed there—the model of American farmers. His memory is in all our hearts, and his example may well inspire a fondness for those pursuits which WASHINGTON most loved, and teach us there is no condition in which our lives may be more useful; in which we may more honor ourselves and serve the country." *Columbian Register.*

ARDENT SPIRITS—AN EXTRACT

Every observer must at once see, that intemperance, like a cruel and insatiate foe, carries devastation, horror and misery wherever its influence extends.—It destroys the health, the reputation, the property, the usefulness, the life, and finally, the future felicity, of its unhappy votaries. It mars the peace of families. Here none can adequately describe its enormity. Like a raging pestilence, it blasts all domestic tranquility. To have any just conception of the misery it produces, we must know the heart felt pangs of the disappointed wife, we must experience her severe mortification, we must hear her hopeless sighs, we must behold her flowing tears, we must realize her blasted prospects, and her fond, affection for her ruined husband, now the object of infamy and reproach; then may we form a faint idea of the pain and anguish produced by intemperance. The offspring of the drunkard become objects of shame to themselves, or a reproach to others; and what is still worse, copy the wretched example of their deluded parents, and thus augment the mass of humane wo. Society is thereby robbed of many citizens who might otherwise be useful. Men of all classes, from the lowest grade to the highest, become victims to this infatuating habit. The most shining talents and splendid attainments are degraded, and the benefit which might accrue to society from them is prevented.

Whether is Gin, Rum, or Brandy, the most Wholesome?

A question that is often asked. We have heard it defined by hypothetical reasoning, from the following experiment: A piece of raw liver was put into a glass of gin, another into a glass of rum, and a third into a glass of brandy. That in the gin was, in a given time, partially decomposed; that in the rum, in the same time, not diminished; and that in the brandy was quite dissolved. The argument deduced was, that the spirit in which the liver remained unchanged—namely, rum, was the *most wholesome*. Now we differ completely in our opinion; for we know that spirit cannot thus affect living animal matter; therefore the stomach cannot, like the piece of liver, be dissolved; and we think that the spirit which decomposed the animal substance—namely, the brandy, is most wholesome, because it is most likely to dissolve the animal food in the stomach. *London paper.*

Moscow is gradually rising from its ruins more regular and more fine; but it has lost its ancient Asiatic physiognomy. It now resembles the other capitals of Europe. In 1805 it contained more than 1500 gardens, and in 1812 it possessed 9158 houses, of which 2567 were stone, 6591 of wood. In 1820 it had 1020 gardens, 8000 or 9000 houses, 6 cathedrals, 21 convents, 267 Greek churches, and 7 belonging to other forms of worship. Before the fire, it contained, in winter, 312,000 inhabitants; whereas, at present it has no more than 200,000.

Nothing is so inconsistent with self possession, as violent *anger*. It overpowers reason; confounds our ideas; distorts the appearance, and blackens the color of every object. By the storm which it raises within, and by mischiefs which it occasions without, it generally brings on the passionate and revengeful man, greater misery than he can bring on his enemy. Patience allays this destructive tempest, by making room for the return of calm and sober thought. It suspends the blow, which sudden resentment was ready to inflict. It disposes us to attend to the alleviating circumstances, which may be discovered in the midst of the wrongs we suppose ourselves to have suffered. Hence, it naturally inclines us to the moderate and gentle side; and, while it allows all proper measures to be taken, both for safety, and for just redress, it makes way for returning peace.

SAGACITY OF DOGS.

There are some dogs who possess more talent and sagacity than some men: a gentleman of Delaware has published a book of interesting anecdotes concerning them, from which we copy the following: [*Newark Eagle.*

Owing to the carelessness of a driver, a hack wheel run across the leg of a dog and broke it—the dog howled piteously, and attracted the notice of a surgeon, who kindly took him in, splintered his leg, and the dog hopped off gratefully. Not long afterwards the identical dog, quite recovered, presented himself at the door of the humane surgeon, with another dog having his leg broke, which the surgeon dressed for him, but good humoredly admonished the dog not to bring him any more such patients. The conclusions in this case are irresistible.

A dog accustomed to carry home marketing, was attacked one day when having a handkerchief of vegetables in his mouth, by a smaller dog, in front of a store at which his master frequented. He looked for some time at the assailant, and not feeling warranted in dropping the handkerchief in the street, he walked in the store, deposited his load under the counter, came out, whipped the other dog, and then went in the store, took out the handkerchief and walked home. Nothing could be more in order.

EXTRACT.

"Man, though born with faculties to reach through the depths of *time*, and powers to flourish through the ages of *eternity*, seldom looks beyond the present hour, or is but affected by present objects. The *immortal* soul, confined to this mansion of earth, becomes enamoured of her habition; and in time persuades herself that "*here* she has a delight to *dwell*;" hence she is solicitous how she may repair the tottering wall, and support the frail fabric. Yet, surely this attachment is strange, Constantia, since, notwithstanding her solicitude for its preservation, this frame will soon fall, and very soon moulder into its native earth.

Yet a little while, and every breast that is now warm with hope, busy with design, shall drop into the cold and senseless grave. The *eye* that is reading this page shall be closed in darkness, and the *hand* that writes it shall be crumbled into dust."

We take the following from a Paris paper.

M. Viennet, the elder, has just died in the 92d year of his age. He was a member of the Council of war at the general enlistment in 1813. The poet Viennet, is eldest son, wrote to him demanding a lieutenancy. "Take a musket," replied the father, "and go and deserve this honour (epaulettes.) I am not placed here to enrich or advance my family to the prejudice of other Frenchman." This noble act of distinterestedness appears so remarkable, that we do not hesitate to propose it to our countrymen who are in office. *Columbian Observer.*

Part of a Welsh sermon.—A bride should have nine qualifications, all beginning with the letter P; viz: Piety, Person, and Parts; Patience, Prudence and Providence; Privilege, Parentage, and Portion: and that which should be first of all and most of all in consideration, which is Piety, is now-a-days thought of least of all, last of all, and by many, not at all; and that which should be least of all, and last of all in consideration, which is Portion, is now become first of all, most of all, and with many, all in all.

Latest Fall Fashions.

THE subscribers have just received, from Mr. Charles C. Watson, of Philadelphia, the latest fashions of that city; and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of informing their customers, and all others who wish fashionable clothes made, that they are well prepared, as usual, to execute all orders in their line of business, in a style of workmanship which, they believe, will bear a comparison with any in the state. Orders from a distance will be punctually executed, and garments forwarded to any part of the country that may be required. CANON & TEMPLETON.

Salisbury, Oct. 9, 1824. 27.

Morganton Academy.

THIS institution having received such assistance from the acts of the last Assembly, as places it on a stable and respectable foundation, and enjoying the labors of Mr. *Alexander E. Wilson*, a graduate from the State University, who has, during the last year, given the most satisfactory proof of his faithfulness and ability, is now recommended to the attention of the public. The Trustees are aware of the little reliance which can be placed on recommendations of this nature; still, having witnessed the rapid improvement of the youth, in morals and literature, under the instruction of Mr. Wilson, considering the pleasantness and perfect healthfulness of the situation, and the benefit which must result from having the teachers of both departments of the institution, together with the Rev. Mr. Eddy, residing in the Academy buildings, where they will continually watch and labor for the intellectual and spiritual good of the pupils: they cannot but ask those gentlemen who wish to fit their sons for college, or to give them a valuable scientifick education, to inquire whether the facilities afforded at this institution are not, at least, equal to any in the state.

By order of the Board.

3mt30 ISAAC T. AVERY.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber has opened a house of Private Entertainment; where Travellers can be accommodated. He promises all who call on him, good treatment, with a plenty of the best to eat and drink.

'14 H. B. SATTERWHITE.

Wilkesborough, June 28th, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824: Robert Simonton *versus* John Alexander; original attachment, returned levied on land. It is ordered by the Court that unless the defendant in this suit appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will have judgment pro confesso, or a hearing ex parte, and that notice thereof be published three months in the Western Carolinian.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824; Robert Simonton *vs.* Edward B. Grither; original attachment, returned levied on land, &c. It is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear before the next term of the said court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard exparte, and have judgment pro confesso.

Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4. 3mt37

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity, Septem. Term, 1824. John Bryan *vs.* Joseph Pourter, Francis Pourter, Aaron Chambers and Louisa his wife, James Pourter, Hezekiah Hall and Sarah his wife, William Pourter, John Cornell and Nancy his wife, Elijah Cornell and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Johnson (widow,) late Mary Pourter and Jane Gamble (widow) late Jane Pourter: Original Bill: It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that all the defendants, except Joseph Pourter and Francis Pourter, are inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants living out of the state, to appear at the next court of equity to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte. O. BARRETT, c. & m. e.

Price adv. $2 75. 6t31

Sheriffs' Tax Deeds.

DEEDS for land sold by Sheriffs for arrears of *Taxes*, for sale at the 'Carolinian' office.